

[REDACTED]

14/02/2019

Dear Sir/Madam

Manston Airport Planning Inspectorate Reference: TR020002

I wish to submit my views, some which are evidence based, in **support** of the Development Consent Order for Manston Airport in Kent.

Unemployment.

The district of Thanet has the highest rate of unemployment in the county of Kent of 5.2% (For December 2018). Kent's average rate is just 2.2% (For December 2018).

The neighbouring district of Dover has the second highest rate of unemployment in Kent at 3.5% (For December 2018).

I also bring your attention to the following:

The 18 to 24 year old unemployment rate in Kent is at 3.4%. This is above the unemployment rate average for Great Britain of 3.2%.

Persons aged between 18 -24 account for 21.1% of all unemployed people in the area. I would also bring to your attention the unemployment rate for those aged between 25-49 with a concerning rate of 50.7%.

The Ward unemployment rates December 2018 map shows the density of wards situated in or around Thanet. Note very high unemployment rates to the north and east of Manston Airport.

The source for this information can be found attached and is **marked Source document 001**.

Source: Dated 22nd Jan 2019.

LINK. [REDACTED]

Produced by Kent County Council.

By year 20 it is forecasted that Manston Airport could provide up to 23,215 jobs for the UK.

Thanet's major employer during the 1990's and 2000's was Pfizer Pharmaceuticals. When Pfizer closed its research and development centre at Sandwich Kent, approximately 2400 people were made redundant. It is my opinion that these well paid, highly skilled jobs are yet to be replaced.

Deprivation.

I bring your attention to the below document again produced by Kent County Council in regards to deprivation.

Source: [REDACTED]

The source for this information can be found attached and marked **Source document 003**

Produced by Kent County Council.

You will see that Thanet, Shepway, Swale and Dover have the highest rates of deprivation in Kent. Thanet being 1st. (Source found on page 3)

Nationally you will see that, Thanet is 28th out of 326 Local authorities. (Source found on page 3)

Please also note the deprivation map IMD 2015 taken from page 5. This shows the high levels of deprivation centred around Thanet and East Kent. You will note the areas north of Manston Airport and east of Manston Airport that are considered by this report to be in the category of **Most Deprived areas in England**.

Job Creation.

Source Azimuth report:V3:5.1.8 Contained within your DCO application documents.

In Europe direct jobs at airports generally break down as follows.

Airlines - 28%

Ground handling - 14%
Air traffic control -14%
Retail and terminal services - 6%
Airport security and passenger screening - 6%
Customs and government jobs - 5%
Food and beverage - 8%
Maintenance, repair and overhaul - 6%
Other - 7%

It is clear from the Azimuth report that many of these jobs will be highly skilled. With highly skilled jobs, it is reasonable to expect good pay and terms and conditions. Airport workers will spend their money in local shops and on local services thus creating more employment for future generations. The knock on effects for indirect jobs will be huge, with businesses flourishing as a consequence of this development.

You can see that Thanet and East Kent suffers from high levels of unemployment and deprivation. It is not unreasonable to suggest that Manston Airport could be the catalyst to reversing the figures highlighted in the above reports and I would suggest that through training and employment (directly and indirectly) , Manston Airport could significantly reduce unemployment for Kent and Thanet and potentially the South East of England.

Thanet, the South East and the UK needs this opportunity.

Despite an increase in Tourism in the towns of Ramsgate, Margate and Broadstairs, deprivation and unemployment within our region has still increased, suggesting that although tourism has a role to play in our local economy, it alone will not improve Thanet's or East Kent's situation.

Education and training.

It is pleasing to see that RSP are keen to employ local people and will be putting in place the relevant educational and training facilities to support this.

General comment.

My family have called Thanet home since the early 1800's.

We have witnessed the death of tourism in Thanet, the loss of thousands of jobs, hotels closing, buildings falling in to disrepair, increases in crime and disorder, the abandonment of shops in our high streets, a failed ferry port and in my opinion, minimal investment in our main asset, Manston Airport which contributed to its ultimate closure.

We have more recently seen an increase in tourism, due to the regeneration of Dreamland in Margate, The Turner Centre, and Ramsgate's cafe culture and Royal Marina however shops still stand empty, properties remain run down and crime remains high.

What investment has shown is that Thanet has a lot to offer the UK, Europe and the World, however Thanet's tourism often provides seasonal employment (confined to the summer months) which is low paid and often on zero hours contracts. Tourism alone will not lift Thanet out of deprivation, poverty, or improve the area's high unemployment rates.

Thanet also has an older retired population with many jobs being in care, which are also low paid and often temporary.

RSP will invest approximately £500 million in to this project which will create thousands of jobs, with training opportunities for the young giving them hope and purpose. This will improve Thanet and Kent's jobs portfolio, bring much needed money in to the area which will greatly increase the area's prosperity and in my opinion, complement Thanet's seasonal Tourism with people using the airport, staying in our hotels and spending money locally, thus contributing towards our local economy all year round. With jobs comes further inward investment. It will also bring a notable increase in local wages.

I believe that RSP's plan to reopen Manston Airport for Freight complimented by some passenger traffic, will provide the catalyst that Thanet, East Kent and the UK needs to bring further investment, jobs and prosperity to the area. It will also address the shortage of runway capacity in the South East.

Gatwick, Heathrow, Stansted, Luton, Southend and the Ports of Dover and the Channel Tunnel are all huge employers and I see no reason as to why Manston cannot do the same.

Final comment.

It is true that Thanet's residents will have to make some sacrifices to enable the area to prosper with Manston Airports development, but with aircraft becoming quieter, more environmentally friendly and with Manston Airports exceptional transport links, I believe that these sacrifices are small and are worth it, for the benefit of future generations.

It is true that a majority of people in Thanet and East Kent are for the reopening of the airport and this development. This has consistently been evidenced by Save Manston Airport Association in numerous surveys and petitions.

Please approve the DCO and give Thanet exactly what it needs, Investment and Jobs.

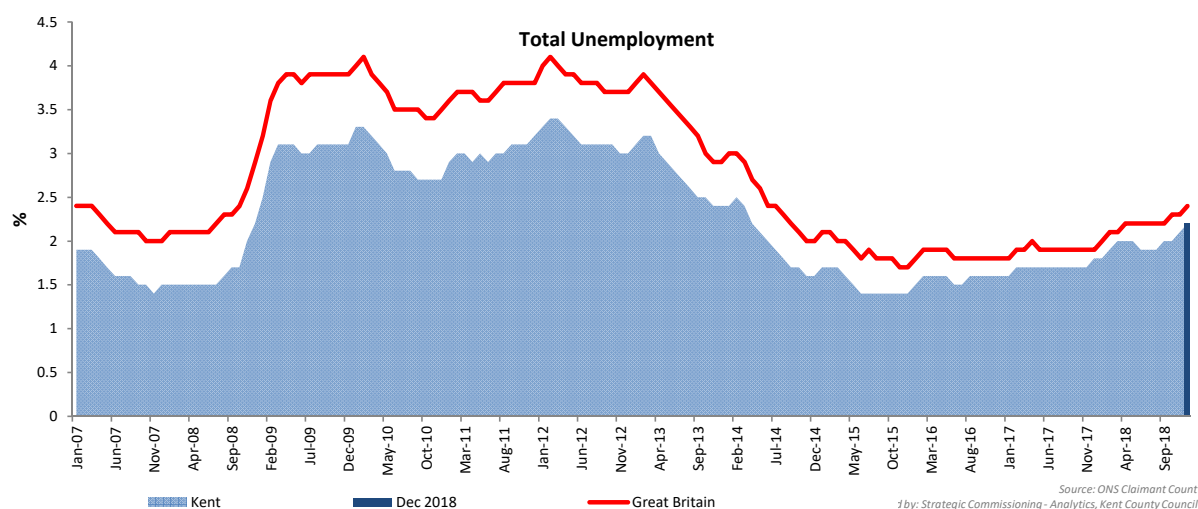
Yours sincerely

Mr P Howard.

Unemployment in Kent

Last updated: 22 Jan 2019

Using information from the Office for National Statistics Claimant Count this bulletin looks at the total number of people claiming either Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit **principally for the reason of being unemployed**. It also looks at the age profile of claimants, in particular at youth unemployment which is defined as those aged 18 to 24.



Dec 2018			Change since Nov 2018		Change since Dec 2017	
Unemployment	Number	% Rate	Number	%	Number	%
Kent	20,400	2.2%	550	2.8%	3,875	23.4%
Great Britain	956,745	2.4%	19,485	2.1%	184,150	23.8%

	Dec 2018		Change since Nov 2018		Change since Dec 2017	
	Number	% Rate	Number	%	Number	%
Ashford	1,710	2.2%	70	4.3%	410	31.5%
Canterbury	1,850	1.8%	140	8.2%	495	36.5%
Dartford	930	1.4%	70	8.1%	165	21.6%
Dover	2,405	3.5%	70	3.0%	470	24.3%
Folkestone & Hythe	1,885	2.9%	65	3.6%	445	30.9%
Gravesham	1,595	2.4%	15	0.9%	260	19.5%
Maidstone	1,180	1.1%	0	0.0%	-30	-2.5%
Sevenoaks	575	0.8%	60	11.7%	45	8.5%
Swale	2,780	3.1%	5	0.2%	805	40.8%
Thanet	4,275	5.2%	65	1.5%	965	29.2%
Tonbridge and Malling	660	0.8%	5	0.8%	-90	-12.0%
Tunbridge Wells	555	0.8%	-15	-2.6%	-65	-10.5%
Medway	4,145	2.3%	230	5.9%	880	27.0%
Kent	20,400	2.2%	550	2.8%	3,875	23.4%

Kent unemployment headlines December 2018

The unemployment rate in Kent is 2.2%. This is below the rate for Great Britain (2.4%).

20,400 people were claiming unemployment benefits in Kent. This has increased since last month.

Thanet has the highest unemployment rate at 5.2%. Sevenoaks has the lowest unemployment rate at 0.8%.

The 18-24 year old unemployment rate in Kent is 3.4%. They account for 21.1% of all unemployed people in the area

Thanet has the highest 18-24 year old unemployment rate in the South East at 8%.

Unemployment by age group

Kent

Dec 2018

Change since

Nov 2018

Change since

Dec 2017

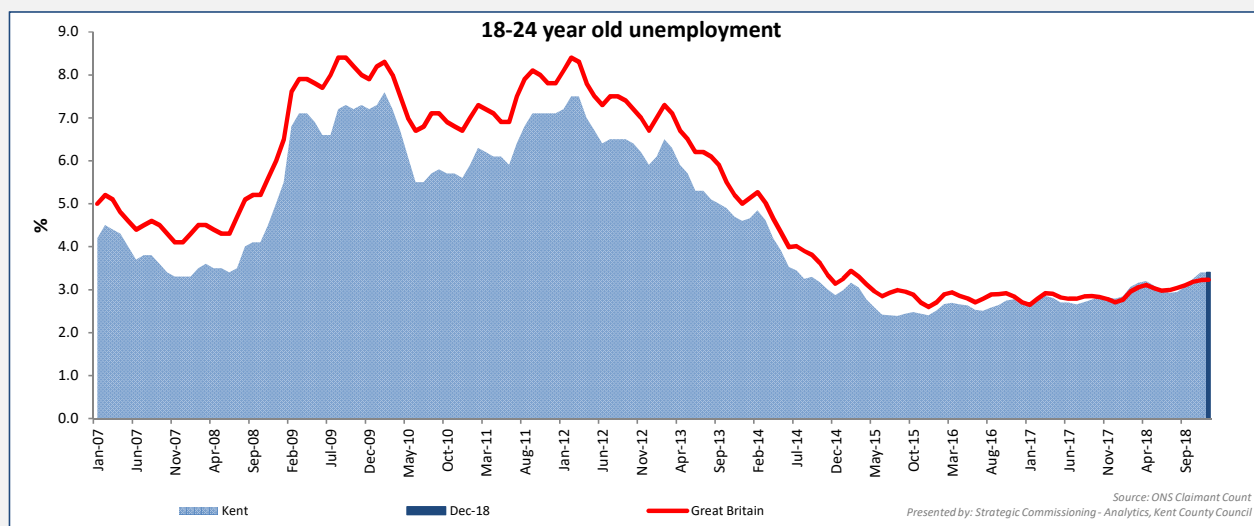
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
18-24	4,305	3.4%	5	0.1%	780	22.1%
25-49	10,335	2.1%	380	3.8%	2,150	26.3%
50-64	5,705	1.9%	165	3.0%	920	19.2%

December 2018

Number

Rate

	18-24	25-49	50-64	18-24	25-49	50-64
Ashford	395	835	470	4.4%	2.1%	1.9%
Canterbury	410	925	510	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%
Dartford	200	515	210	2.6%	1.3%	1.1%
Dover	500	1200	695	5.9%	3.7%	2.8%
Folkestone & Hythe	375	915	595	4.9%	2.8%	2.6%
Gravesham	320	825	445	4.0%	2.3%	2.3%
Maidstone	210	625	340	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%
Sevenoaks	110	280	180	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Swale	705	1340	730	6.1%	2.9%	2.5%
Thanet	860	2275	1140	8.0%	5.7%	4.1%
Tonbridge and Malling	130	315	215	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%
Tunbridge Wells	90	290	170	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%
Kent	4305	10335	5705	3.4%	2.1%	1.9%
Medway	885	2195	1055	3.6%	2.3%	2.1%

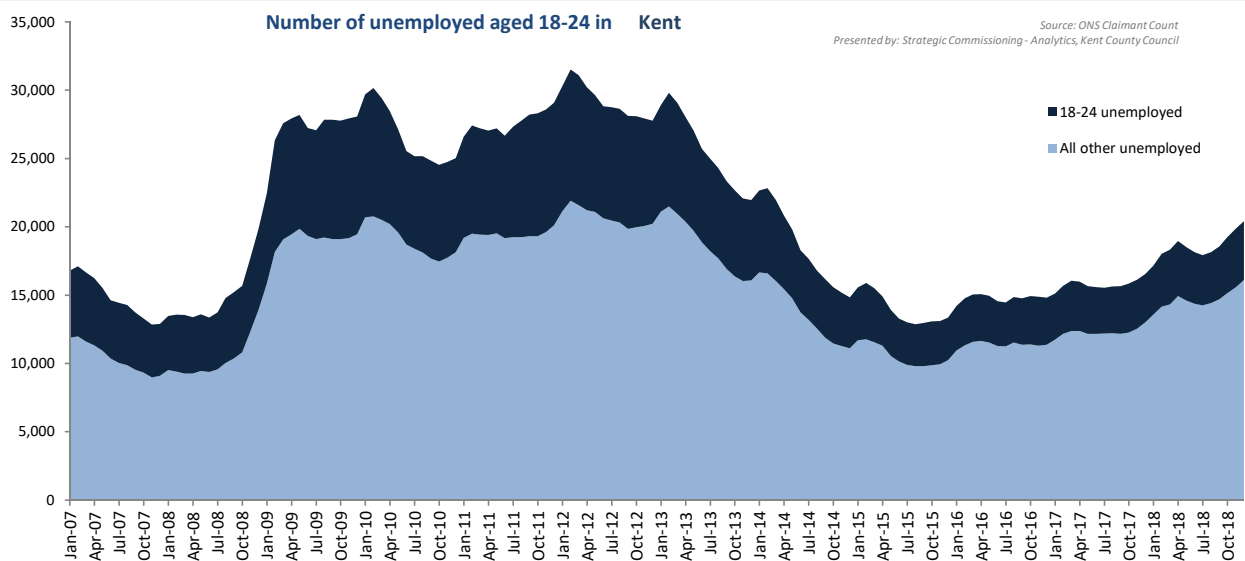
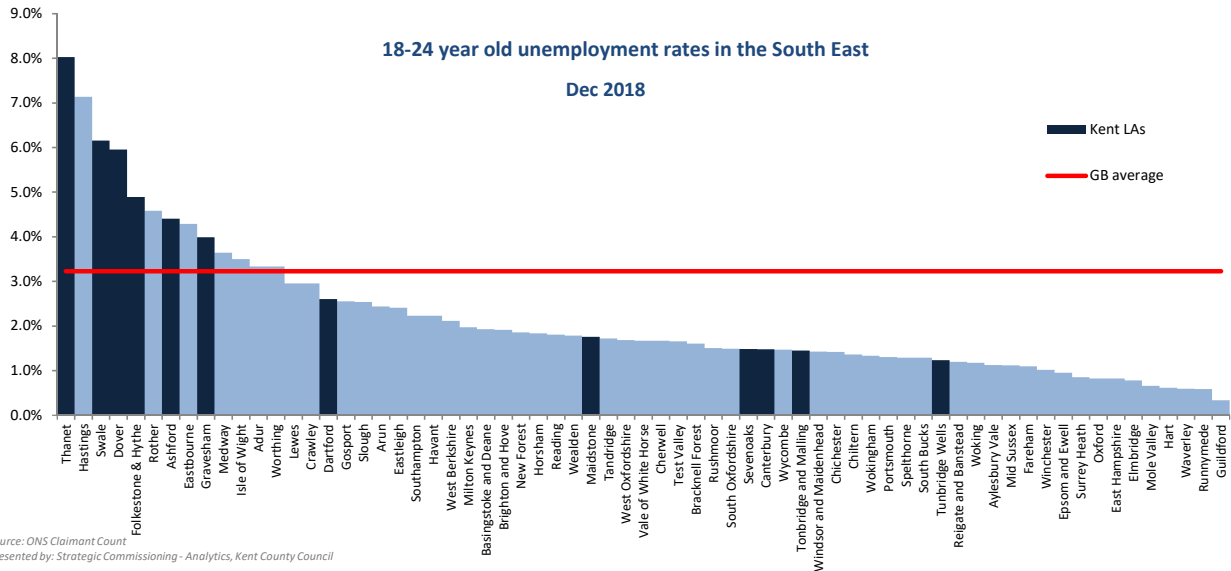


18-24 Unemployment	Number	Rate	Change since Nov 2018	Change since Dec 2017
			Number	Number
Kent	4,305	3.4%	5	780
Great Britain	180,715	3.2%	385	29,135

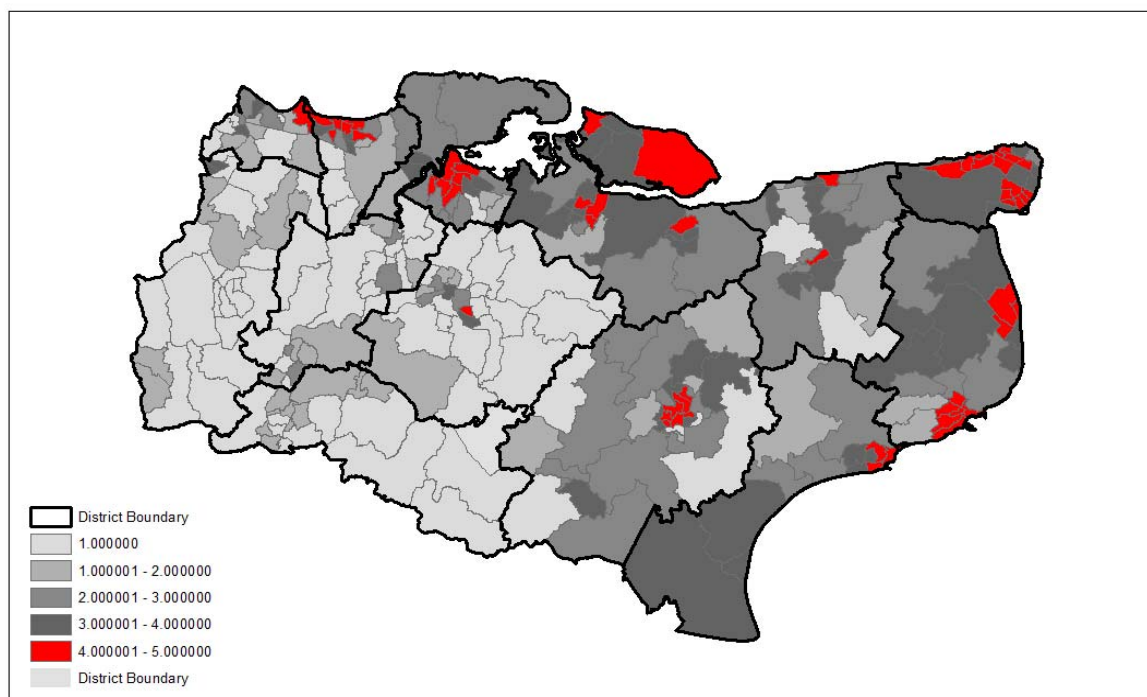
Unemployment by age group - % of all unemployed

December 2018

	Kent		Great Britain	
	Number	% of all unemployed	Number	% of all unemployed
18-24	4,305	21.1%	180,715	18.9%
25-49	10,335	50.7%	519,815	54.3%
50-64	5,705	28.0%	253,250	26.5%



Ward unemployment rates December 2018



Source: NOMIS Claimant Count
This map is produced by Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council
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This workbook looks at the total number of people claiming either Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed. It also looks at the age profile of claimants, in particular at youth unemployment which is defined as those aged 18 to 24.

This workbook uses information from a dataset called The Claimant Count by Sex and Age. This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work. The dataset currently includes some out of work claimants of Universal Credit who are not required to look for work; for example, due to illness or disability. Therefore this dataset is considered experimental and the results should be interpreted with caution.

Unemployment rates are calculated using the Office for National Statistics Mid-year Population Estimates 2001-2017. The resident working age population is defined as all males and females aged 16-64. These denominators will be updated annually with the ONS mid-year population estimates.

Data back to December 2014 were revised by ONS on 18th October 2017. This bulletin contains these revisions and therefore supersedes any previously released data.

Introduction of Universal Credit

Since 2013 the roll out of Universal Credit has progressed across across the UK. Universal Credit will replace a number of means-tested benefits including the means-tested element of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).

From April 2015 Universal Credit started to be rolled out within Kent. It is now available in all Jobcentre areas in Kent & Medway. Initially it was only available to single claimants without a partner and without child dependents however in 2017 the full roll out of Universal Credit to all claimant types began. The following table shows the planned roll out within Kent districts.

As announced in June 2018 the government will start to migrate existing claimants of the benefits that are being replaced to Universal Credit early in 2019. It hopes to migrate all existing benefit claimants to Universal Credit by March 2023.

Date of roll

out	Job Centre Plus Office	District Served
May-17	Dover	Dover
Jul-17	Margate	Thanet
Jul-17	Ramsgate	Thanet
Dec-17	Sheerness	Swale
Dec-17	Sittingbourne	Swale
Feb-18	Gravesend	Gravesham
Feb-18	Gravesend	Sevenoaks (part)
Feb-18	Folkestone	Folkestone & Hythe
Feb-18	Chatham	Medway
Mar-18	Ashford	Ashford
Apr-18	Canterbury	Canterbury
Apr-18	Hernebay	Canterbury
Apr-18	Whitstable	Canterbury
May-18	Dartford	Dartford
May-18	Dartford	Sevenoaks (part)
Aug-18	Maidstone	Maidstone
Aug-18	Tonbridge	Tonbridge & Malling
Aug-18	Tonbridge	Tunbridge Wells

For more information on Universal Credit: <https://www.gov.uk/universal-credit>

Produced by:

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The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2015): Headline findings for Kent

Related information

The [Deprivation and Poverty](#) web page contains more information which you may find useful.

- Fuel poverty
- Households in poverty
- Children in Poverty
- Homelessness
- Unemployment and benefits claimants

NOTE: within this bulletin 'Kent' refers to the Kent County Council (KCC) area which excludes Medway

Contact details

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The English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD2015) was released 30 September 2015 by The Department for Communities and Local Government. This bulletin presents the initial findings for Kent.

Summary

- On the National rank of the IMD2015 Kent is ranked at 100th out of 152 Counties and Unitary Authorities in England. This places Kent within the least deprived 50% of all counties and unitary authorities in England.
- Within the 19 Counties and Local Authorities in the South East, Kent is ranked at 9. This places Kent just within the most deprived 50% of all Counties and Unitary Authorities in the South East.
- The level of deprivation in eight out of 12 Kent local authority districts has increased since ID2010 relative to other areas in England.
- Thanet continues to rank as the most deprived local authority in Kent.
- Tunbridge Wells ranks as the least deprived local authority in Kent
- Ashford and Swale have experienced the largest increase in deprivation relative to other areas.
- Tunbridge Wells has experienced the largest decrease in deprivation relative to other areas.

Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England.

The IMD ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

The small areas used are called Lower-layer Super Output Areas, of which there are 32,844 in England. They are designed to be of a similar population size with an average of 1,500 residents each and are a standard way of dividing up the country. They do not have descriptive place names (in the way that local wards do), but are named in a format beginning with the name of the local authority district followed by a 4 character code eg Ashford 001A.

It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 30 per cent of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived').

To help with this, deprivation 'deciles' are published alongside ranks. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 small areas in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally to the least deprived 10 per cent of small areas nationally.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is part of the Indices of Deprivation and it is the most widely used of these indices. It combines information from seven domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. You can use the domain indices on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. There are also supplementary indices concerned with income deprivation among children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI).

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is designed primarily to be a *small-area* measure of deprivation. But the Indices are commonly used to describe deprivation for higher-level geographies including local authority districts. A range of summary measures are available allowing you to see where, for example, a local authority district is ranked between 1 (the most deprived district in England) and 326 (the least deprived district in England). Summary measures are also available for upper tier local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and clinical commissioning groups.

All of the Indices of Deprivation measure relative deprivation at small area level as accurately as possible, but they are not designed to provide 'backwards' comparability with previous versions of the Indices (2010, 2007, 2004 and 2000). However, because there is a broadly consistent methodology between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions, you can compare the rankings as determined at the relevant time point by each of the versions.

When looking at changes in deprivation between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions, users should therefore be aware that changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation.

This bulletin presents the IMD 2015 for Kent, Kent local authorities and the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Kent. A comparison with the IMD2010 (and IMD2007 at County level) is also presented.

County Level

The overall IMD2015 ranks Kent at 100 out of 152 local authorities in England. This places Kent within the least 50% deprived local authorities in England.

This position is two places higher than the IMD2010 and six places higher than the IMD2007 which indicates that Kent has become more deprived in 2015 relative to all other areas.

Kent's position amongst the local authorities within the South East region is nine out of 19. This position has not changed between the IMD2007 and IMD2010. This places Kent just within the 50% most deprived areas in the region.

Table 1: South East Counties and Unitary Authorities by national and regional ranks: IMD2007, IMD2010, IMD2015

South East Counties and Unitary Authorities by national and regional ranks: IMD2007, IMD2010, and IMD2015

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2007; 2010; and 2015 Communities and Local Government

Table presented by Strategic Business Development & Intelligence, Kent county Council

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

Authority	IMD2007		IMD2010		IMD2015		Change in rank* 2010 to 2015	
	National rank (out of 152)	South East rank (out of 19)	National rank (out of 152)	South East rank (out of 19)	National rank (out of 152)	South East rank (out of 19)	National position	South East position
Portsmouth U.A.	67	3	60	2	50	1	10	1
Southampton U.A.	66	2	65	3	54	2	11	1
Brighton and Hove U.A.	59	1	53	1	74	3	-21	-2
Isle of Wight U.A.	88	5	86	5	76	4	10	1
Slough U.A.	79	4	69	4	78	5	-9	-1
Medway U.A.	92	6	88	7	81	6	7	1
Reading U.A.	94	7	87	6	93	7	-6	-1
East Sussex	95	8	90	8	99	8	-9	0
Kent	106	9	102	9	100	9	2	0
Milton Keynes	118	10	119	10	106	10	13	0
West Sussex	132	11	130	11	131	11	-1	0
Hampshire	141	13	141	13	141	12	0	1
Oxfordshire	139	12	135	12	142	13	-7	-1
Bracknell Forest U.A.	147	15	148	16	145	14	3	2
West Berkshire U.A.	149	17	147	15	146	15	1	0
Buckinghamshire	146	14	145	14	148	16	-3	-2
Surrey	150	18	150	18	150	17	0	1
Windsor & Maidenhead U.A.	148	16	149	17	151	18	-2	-1
Wokingham U.A.	152	19	152	19	152	19	0	0

Table sorted by ID2015 lowest rank

* A minus change in rank illustrates that an area has moved down the rankings and is therefore less deprived in ID2015 than ID2010 relative to other areas

* A positive change in rank illustrates an area is more deprived in ID2015 than ID2010 relative to other areas

Local Authority Level

Thanet was the most deprived local authority in the IMD2010 and remains Kent's most deprived local authority district in IMD2015. Nationally, Thanet is ranked at 21 out of 326 authorities placing it within England's 10% most deprived of authorities.

Kent's least deprived local authority district in the IMD2015 is Tunbridge Wells with a rank of 282 out of 326 authorities. This rank places Tunbridge Wells within the least 20% deprived areas in England.

Deprivation levels have increased in eight out of the 12 local authority districts relative to all other areas between IMD2010 and IMD2015.

Ashford and Swale have seen the greatest change in national rank, both moving up 22 places between 2010 and 2015. This indicates that these areas are more deprived in 2015 than in 2010 relative to all other local authorities in England.

Canterbury, Shepway, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells have all moved down in the rankings which indicates that levels of deprivation have reduced between 2010 and 2015 relative to other local authorities in England.

Table 2: Kent Local Authorities by national and Kent ranks: IMD2010, IMD2015

Kent local authorities by national and Kent ranks: IMD2010 and IMD2015

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 and 2015, Communities and Local Government

Table presented by Strategic Business Development & Intelligence, Kent county Council

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

Authority	IMD2010			IMD2015			Change in rank* 2010 to 2015	
	IMD2010 national rank (out of 326)	Kent Rank (out of 12)		IMD2015 national rank (out of 326)	Kent Rank (out of 12)		National position	Kent position
Thanet	49	1		28	1		21	0
Swale	99	3		77	2		22	1
Shepway	97	2		113	3		-16	-1
Gravesham	142	5		124	4		18	1
Dover	127	4		126	5		1	-1
Dartford	175	7		170	6		5	1
Ashford	198	8		176	7		22	1
Canterbury	166	6		183	8		-17	-2
Maidstone	217	9		198	9		19	0
Sevenoaks	276	12		268	10		8	2
Tonbridge & Malling	268	11		274	11		-6	0
Tunbridge Wells	249	10		282	12		-33	-2

Table ranked by highest IMD 2015 Score

* A minus change in rank illustrates that a district has moved down the rankings and is therefore now less deprived relative to other areas in England.

*A positive change in rank illustrates an area is more deprived in ID2015 than ID2010 relative to other areas

Deprivation at small area level in Kent's Lower Super Output Areas

Kent has 902 Lower Super Output Areas, 51 (6%) fall within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England in the IMD2015. In the IMD2010 the number of LSOAs within the most deprived 10% nationally was 32 (4%).

These LSOAs are spread within seven of Kent's local authorities with Thanet having the highest number and proportion of LSOA within the top10% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Ashford, Canterbury, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells do not have any LSOAs ranked within the top 10% most deprived in England.

Table 3: The number and proportion of LSOAs in Kent Authorities within the 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in England

IMD2015 Number and proportion of LSOAs in Kent authorities within the top 10% most deprived in England

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 and 2015, Communities and Local Government

Table presented by Strategic Business Development & Intelligence, Kent county Council

Authority	Total LSOAs in each Local Authority	Top 10% most deprived National Rank:IMD 2010		Top 10% most deprived National Rank:IMD 2015		Change Number of LSOAs
		Number of LSOAs	%	Number of LSOAs	%	
Thanet	84	14	16%	18	20%	4
Swale	85	8	9%	14	16%	6
Gravesham	64	3	3%	6	7%	3
Dover	67	1	1%	4	4%	3
Shepway	67	5	6%	4	4%	-1
Dartford	58	0	0%	3	3%	3
Maidstone	95	1	1%	2	2%	1
Canterbury	90	0	0%	0	0%	0
Ashford	78	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sevenoaks	74	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tonbridge & Malling	72	0	0%	0	0%	0
Tunbridge Wells	68	0	0%	0	0%	0
Kent	902	32	36%	51	57%	19

Table ranked by highest number of LSOAs in top 10% most deprived by IMD 2015 Score

The highest ranking LSOA in Kent is in Thanet District, within Cliftonville West ward. This LSOA is ranked 4th out of 32,844 LSOAs in England placing it within England's most deprived 1% of small areas.

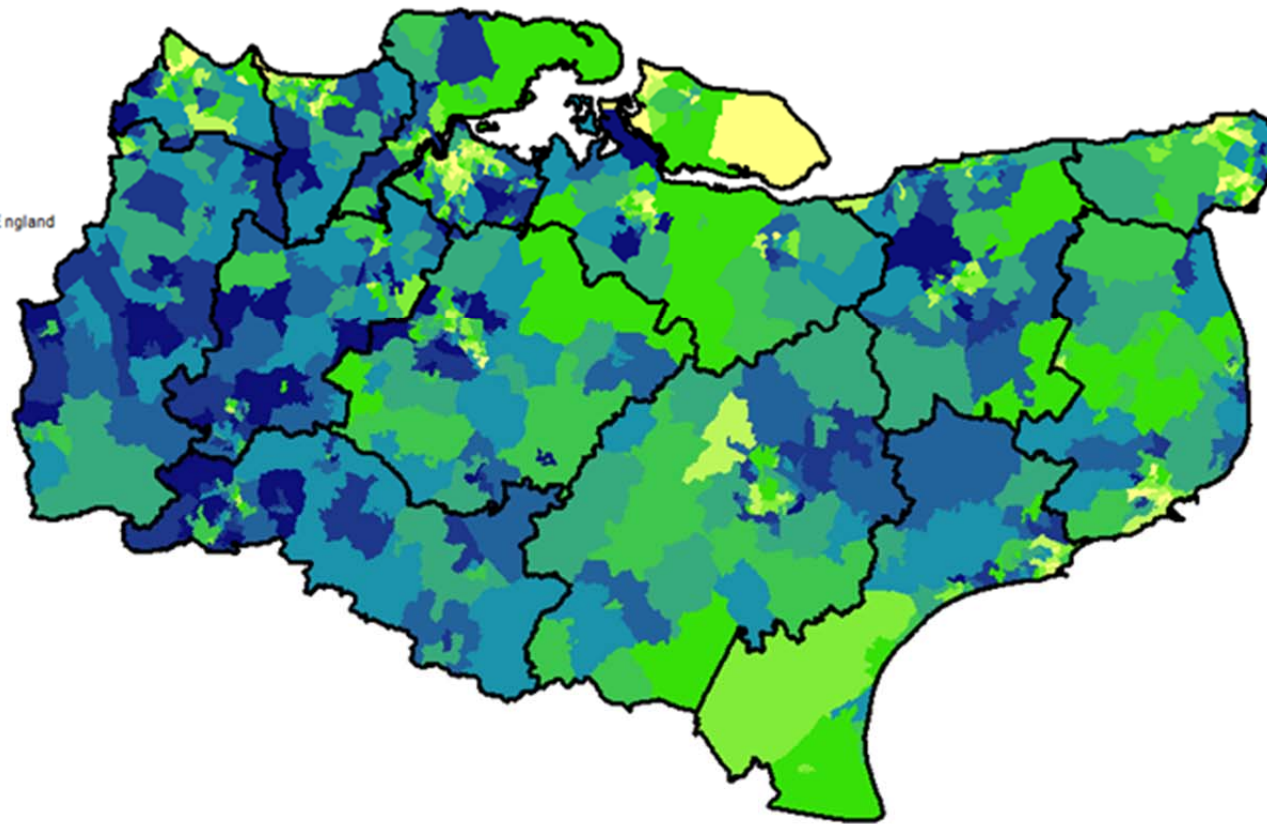
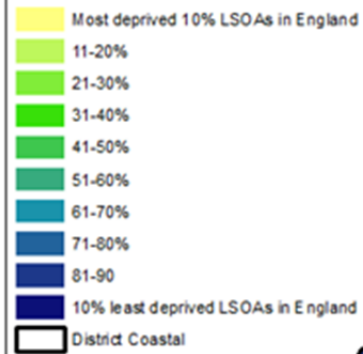
The lowest ranking LSOA in Kent is in Tunbridge Wells Borough, within Speldhurst & Bidborough ward. This LSOA is ranked 32,728th out of 32,844 LSOAs in England placing it within England's most deprived 1% of small areas.

Map 1 illustrates the pattern of deprivation across Kent at LSOA level. The map shows there is an east/west divide, with the east of the county having higher levels of deprivation than the west.

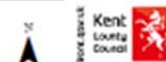
IMD 2015: Overall IMD
National rank of Kent Lower Super Output Areas

Overall IMD - England Position

National Rank



This map produced by Strategic Business Development & Intelligence, Kent County Council
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A ward level measure of deprivation is not published as part of the official IMD2015. However, there is high demand for a ward level measure and we will issue ward level ranks based on averages of LSOA scores at a later date. Table 4 indicates the wards in which the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in Kent are situated. This table also shows the national rank and South East rank.

Table 4: The 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in Kent

The 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in Kent: (Rank 1 to 45 out of 90)

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015, Communities and Local Government

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

Table presented by Strategic Business Development & Intelligence, Kent county Council

2011 LSOA Name	2011 Ward Name	National rank		South East rank		Kent Rank	
		position out of 32,844 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived	position out of 5,382 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived	Position out of 902 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived
Thanet 001A	Cliftonville West	4	Yes	1	Yes	1	Yes
Thanet 001E	Margate Central	21	Yes	2	Yes	2	Yes
Thanet 003A	Margate Central	35	Yes	3	Yes	3	Yes
Swale 001A	Sheerness East	46	Yes	4	Yes	4	Yes
Thanet 001D	Cliftonville West	117	Yes	7	Yes	5	Yes
Thanet 001B	Cliftonville West	233	Yes	10	Yes	6	Yes
Swale 010C	Murston	329	Yes	14	Yes	7	Yes
Swale 006A	Leysdown and Warden	366	Yes	18	Yes	8	Yes
Thanet 016D	Eastcliff	423	Yes	22	Yes	9	Yes
Thanet 006D	Dane Valley	452	Yes	24	Yes	10	Yes
Thanet 013B	Newington	486	Yes	26	Yes	11	Yes
Shepway 014A	Folkestone Harbour	572	Yes	29	Yes	12	Yes
Swale 002C	Sheerness West	626	Yes	31	Yes	13	Yes
Swale 002A	Sheerness West	674	Yes	32	Yes	14	Yes
Thanet 003E	Westbrook	692	Yes	33	Yes	15	Yes
Swale 002B	Sheerness West	739	Yes	36	Yes	16	Yes
Thanet 013E	Northwood	968	Yes	42	Yes	17	Yes
Swale 006D	Sheppey Central	1013	Yes	44	Yes	18	Yes
Swale 004E	Sheppey Central	1036	Yes	46	Yes	19	Yes
Swale 005C	Queenborough and Halfway	1053	Yes	48	Yes	20	Yes
Thanet 006E	Dane Valley	1065	Yes	52	Yes	21	Yes
Thanet 004A	Cliftonville West	1171	Yes	54	Yes	22	Yes
Shepway 014B	Folkestone Harvey Central	1343	Yes	63	Yes	23	Yes
Dover 011F	St Radigunds	1358	Yes	64	Yes	24	Yes
Swale 015D	Davington Priory	1649	Yes	74	Yes	25	Yes
Shepway 003C	Folkestone East	1751	Yes	76	Yes	26	Yes
Gravesham 011D	Singlewell	1876	Yes	81	Yes	27	Yes
Gravesham 001C	Northfleet North	1877	Yes	82	Yes	28	Yes
Dartford 001A	Joyce Green	1951	Yes	85	Yes	29	Yes
Maidstone 013A	Park Wood	1979	Yes	86	Yes	30	Yes
Gravesham 002E	Riverside	2017	Yes	89	Yes	31	Yes
Dover 012F	Castle	2065	Yes	94	Yes	32	Yes
Swale 006B	Leysdown and Warden	2109	Yes	97	Yes	33	Yes
Thanet 003D	Salmestone	2224	Yes	102	Yes	34	Yes
Swale 001B	Sheerness East	2240	Yes	104	Yes	35	Yes
Thanet 016E	Eastcliff	2319	Yes	107	Yes	36	Yes
Dover 013B	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	2330	Yes	108	Yes	37	Yes
Gravesham 011C	Singlewell	2533	Yes	118	Yes	38	Yes
Swale 001C	Sheerness East	2564	Yes	121	Yes	39	Yes
Thanet 013A	Newington	2633	Yes	123	Yes	40	Yes
Gravesham 007A	Westcourt	2730	Yes	128	Yes	41	Yes
Thanet 001C	Cliftonville West	2739	Yes	129	Yes	42	Yes
Thanet 016C	Central Harbour	2751	Yes	130	Yes	43	Yes
Thanet 015D	Eastcliff	2850	Yes	134	Yes	44	Yes
Maidstone 013B	Park Wood	2857	Yes	137	Yes	45	Yes

Table 4 continued: The 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in Kent

The 10% most deprived Lower Super Output Areas in Kent: (Rank 46 to 90 out of 90)

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015, Communities and Local Government

A rank of 1 is the most deprived

Table presented by Strategic Business Development & Intelligence, Kent county Council

2011 LSOA Name	2011 Ward Name	National rank		South East rank		Kent Rank	
		position out of 32,844 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived	position out of 5,382 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived	Position out of 902 LSOAs	Within top 10% most deprived
Swale 001D	Sheerness East	2887	Yes	140	Yes	46	Yes
Dartford 004C	Swanscombe	3010	Yes	147	Yes	47	Yes
Dover 011D	Buckland	3071	Yes	151	Yes	48	Yes
Shepway 014D	Folkestone Harvey Central	3125	Yes	154	Yes	49	Yes
Dartford 001D	Littlebrook	3199	Yes	156	Yes	50	Yes
Gravesham 002A	Central	3222	Yes	158	Yes	51	Yes
Ashford 008C	Stanhope	3285	No	163	Yes	52	Yes
Shepway 014C	Folkestone Harvey Central	3296	No	164	Yes	53	Yes
Ashford 008B	Stanhope	3315	No	165	Yes	54	Yes
Thanet 005A	Garlinge	3332	No	167	Yes	55	Yes
Swale 002D	Sheerness West	3474	No	174	Yes	56	Yes
Swale 010B	Milton Regis	3609	No	183	Yes	57	Yes
Dover 012D	Tower Hamlets	3627	No	185	Yes	58	Yes
Thanet 006C	Dane Valley	3643	No	188	Yes	59	Yes
Canterbury 019A	Wincheap	3751	No	195	Yes	60	Yes
Maidstone 013D	Shepway South	3768	No	198	Yes	61	Yes
Thanet 012C	Sir Moses Montefiore	3779	No	199	Yes	62	Yes
Canterbury 007B	Gorrell	3814	No	202	Yes	63	Yes
Sevenoaks 002A	Swanley St Mary's	3820	No	203	Yes	64	Yes
Thanet 003B	Margate Central	3834	No	204	Yes	65	Yes
Thanet 004B	Dane Valley	3884	No	208	Yes	66	Yes
Maidstone 013E	Shepway South	3928	No	212	Yes	67	Yes
Shepway 004E	Folkestone Harbour	3953	No	214	Yes	68	Yes
Canterbury 001B	Heron	3968	No	215	Yes	69	Yes
Dover 013A	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	4019	No	218	Yes	70	Yes
Dover 013D	Tower Hamlets	4137	No	225	Yes	71	Yes
Dover 011A	Buckland	4155	No	226	Yes	72	Yes
Sevenoaks 002B	Swanley St Mary's	4324	No	234	Yes	73	Yes
Dover 013E	Town and Pier	4397	No	241	Yes	74	Yes
Dartford 009A	Princes	4464	No	245	Yes	75	Yes
Canterbury 001C	Heron	4469	No	246	Yes	76	Yes
Maidstone 009C	High Street	4490	No	249	Yes	77	Yes
Gravesham 002F	Pelham	4555	No	253	Yes	78	Yes
Canterbury 009D	Seasalter	4715	No	263	Yes	79	Yes
Canterbury 001A	Heron	4726	No	266	Yes	80	Yes
Dover 011H	Tower Hamlets	4848	No	271	Yes	81	Yes
Canterbury 011A	Northgate	4869	No	273	Yes	82	Yes
Shepway 003A	Folkestone East	4936	No	279	Yes	83	Yes
Thanet 016A	Central Harbour	5057	No	288	Yes	84	Yes
Ashford 007F	Victoria	5083	No	290	Yes	85	Yes
Shepway 004B	Folkestone Foord	5084	No	291	Yes	86	Yes
Ashford 005A	Aylesford Green	5117	No	294	Yes	87	Yes
Dover 006C	Aylesham	5134	No	296	Yes	88	Yes
Swale 014F	Watling	5242	No	301	Yes	89	Yes
Swale 003A	Minster Cliffs	5251	No	302	Yes	90	Yes

Further information about the English Indices of Deprivation can be found from the [Department for Communities and Local Government website](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015)